

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## The Passing Show.

The Capitalist Trinity—Rent, Profit, and Interest—Father, Son, and Holy Moses.

The aim of the Socialist is that people should live by useful work, and not by collecting rent, interest, and profit.

What living costs doesn't trouble the master class so much as what labor costs. Labor leaders, on the other hand, are more concerned about the cost of living than about the price of labor. The masters know more than the labor leaders.

A poet sang:

Man wants but little here below,  
Now wants that little long.  
The Capitalist took the cue, and gave him little, and shortened the period of his existence.

Co-partnership, as advocated by some Federal Liberal M.C.s, is an offer of Capitalism to share the produce of labor with the producer. It is the false whiskers of capitalism.

An advantage gained through economic knowledge is permanent, because a legislature cannot adulterate it. Chattel slavery is economically impossible to-day; wage slavery will be impossible to-morrow. The growth of economic knowledge will abolish it. Therefore, push the International Socialist.

New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland have permitted their legislatures to pass reactionary industrial legislation. The Federal Parliament has also passed reactionary measures. This is because these legislatures are dominated by a reactionary class, safeguarding its economic interests. The workers do not understand their economic interests and are at the mercy of their exploiters industrially and politically.

While the producer gets 1s. for his product, the consumer mostly pays 4s. for it. The difference is grabbed by industrial confidence tricksters. The Labor Party proposes to attack the price paid by the consumer, but the Socialists would give the producer the full value of his product, and compel the parasites to work for themselves.

"Sound Business Lines" is a catchy phrase, but all it amounts to is buying the products of labor for one-fourth of their value, and selling them at full value, and keeping the difference.

The sailor is assailed by storms; the miner is exposed to explosions and landslides; the others in factories are in danger from wheels of machines; everywhere the wage-earners are threatened with death and mutilation. The Capitalist, being an idler, is protected from all such accidents. Why?

Says Shakespeare: "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty!—in form, and moving how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god!" And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust? man delights not me, no, nor woman neither; though, by your smiling, you seem to say so.

The immortal Shakespeare contemplated man in his day, and was not delighted with him, but what would he say if he saw him now when one class is steeped to the lips in poverty in the midst of growing abundance, and another wallows and degenerates in luxury and idleness at the expense of others, and the collective wisdom of the whole cannot put an end to the anomaly.

J. Iscariot fired this protest at certain labor traitors from the columns of Sydney "Worker" (26.12.12).

In view of certain false and malicious statements now being made in various Leagues and Unions, and which reflect seriously upon me, I demand space in the columns of your widely-circulated paper for a few words of protest. It is true that some centuries ago I was concerned in a certain incident not wholly to my credit, but I expiated my sin as soon as its enormity was fully realised by me, and I therefore think it grossly unfair that my name should now be used in association with those of certain

## An Artist's Crusade Against War.

From a collection of Paintings by Emil Holarek, etched by Unie Vilim.



## "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

With a kindly glance to The Coming Nation.

political nondescripts whose treachery equals mine, but who have not had the grace to follow my example—Yours is proachfully.

Those who believe in "boring from within," should read what Miss H. F. Powell has to say of her work as organizer for the Parramatta P.L.L. Miss Powell is a Socialist who believes in "boring from within," and in her work she carefully laid her self out to indoctrinate the Laborites of Parramatta and district with the sound principles of Socialism, which she holds, are the "bases of the Labor movement." After she had labored in the politicians' vineyard for a little while she received a letter from the President, saying: "Dear Miss Powell, I must ask you not to distribute any leaflets identifying the Baulkham Hills meeting with Socialism, without the consent of the League. (Signed) Frank Walford, President Parramatta P.L.L."

After receiving this, Miss Powell says: "Mr. Hulver, I decided, as a matter of courtesy, to refrain from putting up the bills, also to have the subject of Anti-Socialism, Socialism in the branch gone to at the earliest opportunity, and the action dealt with."

"Next evening, to my amazement, I received the following letter, in an envelope marked 'urgent'."

245 Church Street, Parramatta.

December 11, 1912.

"Dear Miss Powell, At a special meeting of the State Council last night the following resolution was carried, and I was instructed to convey same to you: 'That in the event of circulars being distributed as received from Mr. J. H. Hulver to-day for meeting at Baulkham Hills next Saturday, December 14, the agreement between you and the State Council be cancelled immediately and your services be dispensed with, owing to you acting opposite to advice, our principle being to confine all meetings to the Labor Platform only.' Thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours fraternally, Arthur J. Clarke, hon. sec."

I did not answer this letter, but con-

scientiously fulfilled my undertaking to the Kellyville Laborites and formed their branch. However, the prevalence of anti-Socialistic fallacies in Parramatta made me more careful to permeate as far as lay in my power the Kellyville Laborites with the principles of Socialism, which are undoubtedly the bases of the Labor movement. This I did not in defiance of the Parramatta Executive, but because my duty as an organizer is to educate and cement the people together on these sound lines.

Miss Powell contends that the Labor movement is threatened by anti-Socialists in its own ranks, which is a statement of a fact which has long been known by Socialists outside the P.L.L. movement.

Mr. Spence, an immigration agent appointed by New South Wales Government from the Trades Hall Labor experts, has been addressing Australia in Britain with a view to luring the unskilled immigrant. Amongst other things he says that the cost of living is greater in England than it is in Australia, an assertion which has moved a number of Laborites to write to the London Daily Chronicle to say that such a statement is grossly misleading, is untrue, and an act of cruelty to intending emigrants. The manoeuvres of the Labor Government to flood the labor market in the interests of the master class, and the connivance of the Trades Hall, ought to cause even the most somnolent Laborite.

Capitalism is developing in London. The World's metropolis is the recruiting ground for cheap labor and white slaves. A recent writer on the white-slave traffic says: "London has become the greatest recruiting centre on the face of the world for this appalling traffic. It is calculated that 21,000 new victims are sacrificed on the altar of immorality every year, and that the most they live once they are drawn into these dens of infamy is only seven years. Once they go in they never return."

Cambridge University recently received a windfall from a clergyman's will. The late Rev. John Ellis left an estate valued at

£184,000. He left £100,000 to Cambridge University, and £30,000 to various church funds, and requested that his name should in nowise be identified with the bequests. As soon as the Rev. gentleman's wish was made known, the facts were promptly cabled all over the world and the name of Ellis rendered famous. How he became possessed of so much "swag" does not transpire, but it is hardly likely that he gathered it in the Lord's vineyard. It is more than likely that he got a lot of it in the land-lord's.

Two new trusts are being formed for the Federal Labor politicians to fight. The Wireless companies and the Picture Show companies are uniting. There is a busy time ahead for those who advocate the smashing of the Trusts and the nationalisation of monopolies.

Mr. Tom Brown, M.P., has received an official letter, setting out that the arrangements made by the Commonwealth Government to furnish daily quotations of Australian wheat in the home markets is as follows:

Dear Sir, Adverting to the question asked by you in the House of Representatives on the 1st November 1911, regarding the cabling of prices realised for Australian wheat in British markets, I am directed to inform you that the Minister has, in compliance with his reply to your second question, since been endeavouring to make arrangements for the furnishing, if possible, of an authentic daily record of Australian wheat quotations.

So far the negotiations have resulted in arrangements being made under which Mr. George S. Broomhall, of Liverpool and London, who is editor of the "Corn Trade News," and an independent and reliable authority, is to furnish the High Commissioner's Office with the following information:

(a) A daily quotation for wheat, prompt shipment for each State of Australia, and a similar quotation for forward shipment. These prices to be cost, freight, and insurance for whole cargoes.

(b) Daily prices graded red wheat in Liverpool (futuros), one price being for wheat on the spot, and the other for forward delivery. These prices to be the closing prices of the day, and the tone of the market to be also given.

This information, as soon as it is received from Mr. Broomhall, will be placed at the disposal of the Australian Press Association, who have agreed to cable it as part of their ordinary news service.

If the Laborite voter wants to know where he comes in for consideration by the Commonwealth Commercial Government, he should remember that it will be his privilege to train to fight to defend the interests of the speculators of the Corn Trade.

New South Wales Premier McGowen, urges all Laborites to vote for Beeby in the second ballot of the Blayney bye-election. J. Grant, general secretary of the P.L.L., says that Beeby must be downed at any cost. "A second ballot," he says, "is now necessary, and I say no Laborite who desires to maintain the solidarity of the movement, should hesitate to do his utmost to ensure the defeat of Mr. Beeby." The "solidarity of the movement" seems difficult to maintain. To follow Grant will mean leaving Premier Jim and his Government in the lurch; to follow the Premier will mean the abandonment of Grant, the P.L.L., and all the political principles of which we have heard so much during the last 20 years.

A distinguished war correspondent, Lieutenant Wagner, has been the only source of information regarding the progress of the Balkan War. His reports, after appearing in the Reichpost, were telegraphed to most of the leading newspapers in Europe. It now transpires that Wagner, along with 80 other war correspondents, was never allowed to go to the front. The Bulgarians kept them at Sofia, and only allowed what news they thought fit to reach the correspondents. A good many brilliant descriptions of Bulgarians and Serbian successes and Turkish defeats will now have to be discounted, as will also a large portion of the "Bulletin" article of 26.12.12, in which the Turk's lack of preparedness was set forth as an awful example to Australia.



## The International Socialist

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Socialism can no longer be regarded as a scheme for reorganising society as a Utopia, a fancy, a dream of some doctrinaire philosopher. It is a theory of social evolution; it is a statement of the historical process that is actually taking place before our eyes. Noyes.

## Trusts and Prices.

### The Labor Party and the Referenda.

The Trusts destroy competition but are subject to Economic Law from which there is no escape.

The Federal Labor Government has announced its intention to re-submit the questions that were put to the electors in 1911.

The questions are six in number, and relate to Trade and Commerce, Corporations, Trusts, Nationalisation of Monopolies, Railway Disputes, and Industrial Matters, and between now and the elections we hope to deal with these questions from time to time.

At the present time, of all the six questions we hear most of that which relates to Trusts. Like the Jap, the Trust is thoroughly hated by the Labor Party, and it is just as little understood as is our foreign bogeyman.

Mr. Hughes, Federal Attorney-General, when dealing with the matter in Parliament, said that we were ruled by Trusts, and the "Worker," in a leading article (2/1/13), inveighed against the Commonwealth Constitution because it is proving a "shelter for thieves" in the form of Trusts. Said the "Worker":

"The judgment of Sir Robert Stout confirms the allegations of the Labor Party, that a conspiracy exists to raise prices."

"He found that the C.S.R. Co. had conspired to prevent competition in the sugar industry, and increase their profits by the exercise of a monopolistic power to fix prices."

This belief in the power of a Trust or a "monopoly" to charge any price it sees fit for its commodities, is fast approaching the superstitious stage. The power of the Trusts is believed to be unlimited, and above all economic law, and the whole concern of the Party is to have that power abolished, and the Trusts destroyed.

The "Worker" complains that the Sugar Trust has abolished competition in the sugar industry, and is increasing its profits by the exercise of a monopolistic power to fix prices.

The party represented by the "Worker" seems to regard the prevention of competition as an evil to be deplored. Yet it is easy to recall a time when "cut throat competition" was just as vigorously denounced as combination is to day.

The assumption that the Trusts can raise prices as they like is a fallacy.

The Trusts cannot raise prices without great risk to themselves. To charge exorbitant prices for their commodities invites competition to step in, and this results in the old battle of interests being resumed.

The common belief of the Laborite is that when he goes out "shopping" in the open market, outrageous prices rule, and that in consequence of these prices he is robbed and deprived of the things he needs.

The Laborite believes, and his leaders foster the idea, that when he goes to the tailor, the butcher, or the grocer, he is robbed, whereas, the fact is that he is robbed before he goes into the market to buy. It is in the labor market where he sells his labor-power that he is cheated. It is because the employer who buys his labor-power does not pay him the full value of his products, that he is compelled to go short, and not because the prices of his products are high. It is in the wage-system that the trouble begins, and the worker in being led into a battle against the Trusts is being led away from his fight against the wage system.

The Trusts are formed to destroy competition. When competition is destroyed waste is eliminated and profits conserved. The Trusts cannot charge and maintain exorbitant prices because of the danger of competition. They grow and mature by underselling and crushing competitors, and by concentration and combination of capital. They are co-operative, not competitive, in action. Where they injure the worker is

not where they sell him goods, but where they buy his labor-power.

The Trusts are controlled by keen business men, who are alive to their own interests. They are not checked in their operations by any other than financial considerations, and they know that they would suffer financially if they attempted to charge unduly high prices. Their self-interest prompts them to seek the greatest profit, but they know that the greatest profit is not obtained by demanding the highest price.

Much has been said of the coal vend and the sugar monopoly, but the coal miners are not quarrelling with the proprietors about the price of coal. All their troubles with the proprietors arise over the price of labor-power and working conditions. The miners themselves urged the establishment of the vend, and the abolition of competition amongst owners, so that a fair price could be charged for coal, and fair wages paid for hewing it. The owners charge the highest price they can, but the fear of competition checks them from raising prices unduly. Directly the price becomes too high the Vend will be unable to sell its products.

But in its dealings with the miners conditions are different. There the Vend desires and takes advantage of competition—the competition of worker against worker. There the Vend buys labor-power as cheaply as possible, and exploits the miner who sells his labor-power.

What is true of the coal industry, is true of the sugar and other industries. High prices are dangerous to the Trusts because they breed competition. A Trust may succeed after years of striving in acquiring control of an industry and abolishing and crushing its competitors. It may seemingly have a monopoly of the trade and factories, and be the only buyer of labor-power, yet it cannot raise prices as it would like with out giving competitors a chance to spring up and take a portion of its trade.

The Capitalists who form a Trust are always subject to attack, to competition. Any set of Capitalists can form a Trust where there is an opening. And there is abundant capital seeking an opening. One of the problems that confront Capitalists is the reinvestment of capital, and they are always on the lookout for openings.

The Trusts, then, are always careful not to give competition a chance by unduly raising prices. They are always confronted by this danger. They may combine and concentrate the productive forces of a particular industry, but they cannot monopolise the vast ocean of capital, throughout the world.

In inciting the workers to attack the Trust for overcharging and high prices, the leaders of the Labor Party are playing into the hands of the buyers of labor-power in the factories, mines, and fields of industry. They are on a false scent, and are following a wrong trail. It is in the wages system that the trouble lies, and all the tinkering with Trusts and prices will avail the workers nothing, so long as the wages system survives. Under the wages system the workers are exploited at the point of production. Under this system they are compelled to compete against each other and against even the machines that are constantly being invented, and which should lighten their toil and bring the blessings of prosperity and plenty for all. To free themselves the workers must attack the wages system and destroy it, for the sin of wages is death.

### CAPITALISM DECAYING, SOCIALISM IRREPRESSIBLE.

As foretold by Marx the capitalist governments are in fierce competition searching for foreign markets to dispose of surplus products.

Capitalism must have a market for its "surplus," or it will fall to pieces, while inventions are increasing the productive power of labor and thus producing a constantly increasing "surplus."

At the same time the markets of the world for that "surplus" are shrinking. As one example, out of many, Mexico formerly imported large quantities of cotton goods from England. Now Mexicans have cotton mills and cotton fields to supply them, and English cotton goods are practically shut out of the Mexican market.

The same thing is going on in Brazil, and other countries. In China a steel mill has produced at a price, that were it not absorbed at home, would enable them to place Chinese steel in the United States or England at a less price than it can be manufactured in these countries.

And so I might go on to specify and prove that while production is increasing, the markets, or former markets, are shrinking. If England, Germany, and the United States, etc. face with increasing production, i.e., increasing surplus, a decreasing market, what are they going to do about it?

The system must change. Capitalism is falling to pieces. Socialism is the only remedy, and is the certain, sure, and inevitable outgrowth of conditions.

—Rev. Geo. D. Coleman.

### BYRON BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

"Men, maids, and moths are ever caught by glare;  
And Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair."

## Facts for International Socialists.

### British and Colonial Labor Parties and Imperialism.

Mrs. Montifore puts our position before the Internationals of Europe. A crushing exposure of Sham Laborism.

There exist in the British colonies of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, so called political "Labour Parties," sent to Parliament by the Trade Unions, and the small capitalists of those colonies, and whose representatives in Parliament are a mixture of Trade Unionist leaders, lawyers, small shopkeepers, and amateur politicians, who have failed to get a show in other and more wide-awake parties. The programmes of these various "Labour" parties vary in different colonies; but in Australia, with its four and a half million inhabitants, in a country of 2,948,366 square miles of area, the party has a prominent clause in its programme declaring for a "White Australia"; that is to say that no coloured person is to be allowed to land or to seek work on the shores of Australia. In spite of this clause, however, a certain number of Chinamen, who pay a capitation fee of £100 each, come into Australia every year, and increase the wealth of the Commonwealth by their skill in market gardening; while the richer among those admitted become wholesale fruit merchants and traders in general merchandise. The objects of the skilled Trade Unionists in excluding coloured, and in discouraging skilled white labour from landing in Australia, was to keep up artificially the Trade Union rate of wages, by putting a ring-fence round the shores of Australia; but, as these trade union leaders are extremely narrow in outlook, and have no real knowledge of economics, they have failed to realise that any movement on the part of organised labour must be an international movement, because Capitalism, being cosmopolitan, can exploit the coloured worker in his own land, and in that way produce goods so cheaply that, even a high tariff, will fail to prevent them from competing in prices against the artificially protected goods and labour of ring-fenced Australia. Meanwhile, the too easily beguiled Australian workers were being adroitly flattered by their leaders (who were looking out for parliamentary honours) and were told that "Australia was the paradise of the working man," that "New Zealand was God's own country," and that the workers of Germany and of Japan were so envious of the splendour of the position of the Australian and New Zealand worker, that they were urging on their Governments to invade Australia, and with fire and sword oust the Australian worker from his position of advantage, while incidentally violating, or marrying en bloc the Australian women and girls. Out of this preposterous nightmare it was not difficult for the "Labour" leaders to evolve a spirit of vulgar jingoism, which, aided by the "Labour" press, spread like wildfire over the Australian colonies, and enabled the Commonwealth "Labour" party, once it obtained a majority at the polls in 1910, to force on the country the passing of the Defence Scheme, on lines laid down by Lord Kitchener during his visit to Australia in 1909. This Defence Scheme provides for the compulsory military training of all boys in the Commonwealth over 12 years of age, who from 12 to 14 are to be known as junior cadets; from 14 to 18 as senior cadets; from 18 to 19 as recruits in training; from 19 to 20 as trained soldiers; whilst at the age of 20 the trained soldiers would pass into the reserve. It was reckoned that, under this system, a total of 80,000 trained soldiers would always be available for the defence force; while 11,000 would be ready for muster parade. This computation is for the Australian contingent alone, and without reckoning the Defence Force of New Zealand, which, according to latest accounts, is to be now linked up officially with that of Australia.

Now, that such a Defence scheme should be passed by a Liberal or Conservative Government is quite conceivable, but that a so-called "Labour" Government, should not only take over and carry on the military policy of its predecessors, but should actually hurry through without a special mandate from the country, what was, in effect a Conscription Bill, and then make a boast of its betrayal of the workers, is, I assert, the crime par excellence against the proletariat of the Australian colonies, and incidentally against the solidarity of the workers of the world.

This is how the "Worker," the official organ in Australia of the "Labour party in power, writes of the work of its own hands. "The Australian navy that is now being built, and the Australian army that is in process of formation, are alike the creations of the Australian Labour Party, which is a fact that in these times of strenuous anti-military agitation should not be forgotten by the Australian Labourites." The "International Socialist," the organ of the Australian Socialist party, when commenting on

this jingoist effusion, points out by quotations from the speech of Archbishop Kelly, and from an article in the "Sydney Morning Herald," (the most reactionary daily in the colonies), who both belaud the compulsory military training and service of the lads of Australia, "That the 'Worker' is in the same boat with the 'Herald,' and other open enemies of Labour. Its policy is in no way different from theirs. It believes in Labour conscription, while they believe in Liberal conscription; but there is really no difference between Labour conscription and Liberal conscription. The 'Worker' asserts that in a country in which every man is a trained soldier, the plutocracy is always at the mercy of the people." If this is true, France, Germany, and other conscript countries ought to be happy. Having the plutocracy at their mercy, the workers of those countries should be enjoying their full social product. The Co-operative Commonwealth should be in full swing, and the social revolution accomplished."

As for the purpose for which this Defence Force is being enrolled by a "Labour" party in power, during my stay in Sydney, I edited for five months "The International Socialist," while the Editor, Harry Holland was ill in hospital; and during that period the Defence Acts were, for the first time, put into force. I immediately issued in the paper a manifesto to the conscript boys of Australia, warning those of them who were proletarians, not to be trapped into training to defend a country which did not belong to them, but belonged to the Capitalists. I further warned them on no account to take the military oath, the taking of which would remove them from civil to military jurisdiction; and I explained to them how, once they had become trained and disciplined soldiers, they were bound (having taken the oath of allegiance to the king, etc.), under penalty of death to carry out the orders of their superior officers, even if those orders were to shoot down their own brothers or fathers in times of industrial trouble. This manifesto was, of course, seditious, and a debate took place in the Commonwealth Parliament as to whether Holland and I should be indicted for sedition. The "Labour" Government, knowing that our protest would be given a much wider, and possibly an international publicity, if they decided to prosecute, wriggled out of the business with a feeble excuse that the section from which the manifesto emanated was not of sufficient importance to warrant prosecution. But the valuable result of the debate was that we succeeded, through sympathisers in the Commonwealth Parliament, in extracting from "Labour" Defence Minister Pearce the statement that: "We have, in order to maintain ourselves as a nation, to uphold the laws of our nation, not only against foreign aggression, but also against internal aggression. Therefore I say that our Defence Force is raised and maintained, not merely for the purpose of defending the country against foreign aggression, but also to defend the laws which have been framed through Parliament. At present, as far as I know, the only way by which the Commonwealth Parliament is able to protect itself or a State from domestic violence is by its Defence Force."

Since the issuing of our Socialist manifesto, and the subsequent agitation carried on by the party, thousands of boys, both in Australia and in New Zealand have been fined and jailed for refusing to train for compulsory military service. It is evident, therefore, that the "Labour" party now in power, if it cannot make conscript soldiers, will make criminals of the young sons of the workers. To-day, December the 2nd, Mr. Clough, a bourgeois M.P., will ask the Colonial Secretary in the English Parliament, whether male children above 12 years of age of all immigrants into Australia and New Zealand and from the United Kingdom, who are British subjects, are liable to become conscripts, or to render compulsory military service there, after a residence therein exceeding six months? The answer, of course, can only be in the affirmative, but the statement extracted from the Colonial Secretary will call attention to the fact, for those who have their eyes open for imperial and capitalistic schemes for the further enslavement of the workers of the Empire, that when those far-reaching Defence schemes of Lord Roberts and Kitchener are, with the help of the "Labour" parties of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, thoroughly organised, the workers of England will be told that England expects every boy and man to do his duty in the old country; no less than in the colonies, and compulsory military service will be the rule in Great Britain as well as in her colonies. The jingoistic spirit will be enormously developed, and many millions more of the workers of one country will be pitted in military organisation against the workers of other countries.

As regards the "Labour" party and conscription in South Africa, the following facts are interesting. Soon after my arrival in Johannesburg, in March, 1912, I wrote an article which appeared in the "International Socialist," Sydney, of April 13th, that year. The following is an extract from it. "Comrades in Australia will be interested to hear that I had not been a week in Johannesburg before I was approached by a member of the Labour party with a request to help him and others in an agita-



tion they were getting up against compulsory military service. The man was deeply in earnest, and, having fought through more than one South African war, he knew what he was talking about from the humanitarian side; but when it came to putting before him "our" anti-militarist propaganda from the industrial standpoint, it was very difficult to make headway with him, for he knew absolutely nothing of the Socialist interpretation of existing social conditions, and he asked for an explanation of "class-consciousness." It appeared, from what he told me, that the Labour party in South Africa was divided on the subject of compulsory military training, and that the woman editor of "The Worker," the "Labour" organ, was in favour of it. He had counted on her speaking for him at his preliminary meeting, but, to his chagrin, found she was in the opposite camp. He then, having heard of my work in Australia, came to me. The interesting outcome of this, my first introduction to the capitalistically befogged state of the South African "Labour" party, was that when I met the woman editor of "The Worker," I found she was a relative of Lord Milner's, who formerly had acted as his hostess in social functions, when he was pro-consul in South Africa; and who now (with the help of Mr. Creswell, a mine manager, and a "Labour" M.P.) was running her husband for the South African Parliament, as another "Labour" representative! Continental comrades who are looking on at the game will perhaps appreciate the humour of all this better than do the skilled workers of South Africa, who are being led into conscription by a jingo middle-class woman, and a party of mine managers and young lawyers on the political make.

Mr. Fisher, once a working miner, now Federal Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, commenting on a speech delivered in London by Lord Dudley (late Commonwealth Governor), on June 9th, 1912, said: "I agree with his views on the Australian navy, a sane attitude for Australians to adopt. They must have ships, and fight in co-operation with the Mother country. You can take my word for that." But Mr. Fisher, and other "Labour" Ministers, went home to the coronation of King George, and were feted by the aristocracy, and the English Labor party; and Socialists, both in the old country and in the colonies should know what all this is worth. Meanwhile, I am like Zola: J'Accuse!!!

I accuse Mr. Keir Hardie, who is a member of the International Socialist Bureau, and at the same time a member of the English Political "Labor" Party, of knowing (for he admitted to me at the Basle Congress that he knew all about it), how the political Labour Leaders of the so-called "Labour" party in power in Australia, were betraying the interests of the organised workers of the world, and were helping the capitalists and financiers of the world in their plot to degrade the Australasian workers by arming them to defend the property and interests of the exploiters. I hold it was the duty of Mr. Keir Hardie, having these facts in his possession, and posing as he does as an anti-militarist, to have given them, not only to the members of the International Socialist Bureau, but to the organised workers and Socialists of every country in which he has lately spoken.

I accuse Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the Parliamentary "Labour" party, who has travelled in Australia, and who, in his official capacity entertained at coronation time these militarist and imperial "distinguished Labour Parliamentary representatives," because he has not raised at Westminster the question of the sons of British emigrants to New Zealand and Australia, being fined and imprisoned because they refused, as thousands have done, to become conscripts. And I accuse the International Bureau at their recent meeting at Brussels, during the month of November, of refusing the application of the Socialist anti-militarist parties of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, for affiliation with the Bureau, in order that of the organised workers, of the political they might have a representative on the Bureau, to put these facts, and others equally important, to International Social Democracy before the other members of the Bureau. According to the report of the Bureau meeting in "Justice," the Socialist parties of those colonies were told they must first join with the sham "Labour" and the militarist parties in their respective colonies, before any notice would be taken of their application for affiliation; and, as I have been organising, writing and speaking in these colonies for the last two years, and know the impossibility of such an alliance, I desire to lay these facts before the continental comrades, so that they may know actually what is the value to Social Democracy, and to the class-conscious industrial struggle "Labour" parties of Great Britain and of her colonies.

DORA B. MONTEFIORE.

The laborer buys with his wages necessities of life, builds up new labor-power, and offers it again to the same or some other Capitalist for renewed productive consumption.—Unterman.

Victimisation is the policy of the hour. The Huntley directors simply treated with contempt the application for the reinstatement of the miners' executive. "Maori-land Worker."

## Broken Hill.

### Police-ridden Wage-slaves.

Men killed and widows made almost every week. The workers during their "holidays" carefully watched by police.

BY WAGE-SLAVE.

Time rolls on in Broken Hill the city of great lead and silver mines. The long, hot, dusty days drag on slowly. But the great lodes continue to give up the magnificent wealth from the stopes below. Men are killed and widows made almost every week, but the time rolls on. A young fellow may dance merrily to-night at the ball; to-morrow he may be up in the little, hot, stone dead-house at the district hospital, all crushed and broken. But the great mines roar and rumble, and the whistles screech just the same.

An ambulance passes up the street on its way to the mines, or comes down the street on its road to the hospital. We (the wage-slaves) look at it casually, and remark "Someone else killed." That is all; but deep down in our hearts we wonder if we might not ride in that ambulance to-morrow—but it's only a flashing thought which we instantly brush aside. And time rolls along, and every day the big, dark holes give out their great masses of rich, black ore—every ton of it has sweat and blood on it.

There are agitators in Broken Hill; there are Socialists and pessimists and drunkards also. What a wonder there are not worse men. If there are agitators in Broken Hill, there is plenty of work for them. If there are Socialists, they see in Socialism their only salvation; if drunkards be here there is also much dust and hot, unhealthy houses to live in; and if pessimists exist here, they are men tired and embittered, disgusted and disheartened with the whole struggle.

And so the months succeed each other; and the mass of machinery up the mines, with its fly-wheels, and belts and cross-belts and circling bands of leather go round and round, and keep rushing forward to dividends and profits. We, the wage-slaves, who feed the profit mills, and hew the ore, must not stop to ponder; we must not dispute the "surplus value" which we earn, and do not get; we are part of the great Capitalistic system, out of which, if we drop, we meet starvation.

And all the year round we work in the foul-smelling mines, and in the wet mills, and on the hot and dusty surface; and when the year approaches the month in which the Christian's God—Jesus Christ—was supposed to have been born, the Masters loosen our collars and we spring off the chains for eight or nine days. This period is called the "holidays."

But even then we are not free. The Capitalistic bloodhounds are more diligent in their watch over us during these holidays. There are more of them put on the trail of the wage-slaves' blood during this season. Our class sacrifices its blood, bone, and muscle all the year round to support this parasitical class, but they seem to want more at this particular season. Our foot steps are dogged in every street and lane by the Capitalist guardians in uniform.

These inhuman fiends thrust their repulsive forms in our path and leer at us with sinister expression. If they meet us in a lane they chide us because we belong to the wage-slave class. They use vulgar expressions to incite our displeasure, and when we can endure it no more, and resent their uncouth behaviour, they run us in with baton and handcuffs. When we go up for trial, no matter how many witnesses we may bring to prove that we were incited to resist by the uniformed things themselves, it avails us not. For there is another servant of Capitalism on the bench to judge us, and he tells us in so many words that even if we brought 20 witnesses, the word of one policeman would be taken in preference.

In summing up a case on December 30th, in which eight or nine witnesses were called for the defence, his worship (S.M. Butler) said, "There is such a thing as quality and quantity of evidence. I have listened very carefully to the evidence of witnesses, and I cannot believe them. I convict the defendant."

And his worship fined this wage-slave £4 on the "language" charge, with the alternative of two months; for assaulting the constable, "six months with hard labor" for "aiding and abetting," £5, or two months' hard labor, concurrent with the foregoing sentences. The wage-slave in question has appealed.

This is only one of the many cases which eventuate in the so-called courts of justice of Broken Hill.

Whenever a witness against the police is a common worker, the S.M. (Mr. Butler) makes no bones about telling that witness that he "don't believe a word of it."

And so time rolls along in police-ridden Broken Hill—"the home of Unionists"—and now that the miserable "holidays" are over, and we have been bludgeoned, insulted, and jailed by that filthy bunch of uniformed barnacles of putrid society and insane social system, we will, once more, wend

## Direct Action.

### A Satanic Invention.

Direct Action the sole prerogative of the Capitalist class. The workers must be kept down.

(By Pierpont Morgan.)

I am pleased to know that a highly respectable and intelligent section of the working-class in most countries is busily engaged in denouncing that Satanic invention known as Direct Action. Of course, any sensible man knows that direct action means bomb-throwing, destruction of life and property, sabotage, wordy denunciation of Kings, priests, popes, and all such instruments of Divine Providence. I was very pleased to read in a newspaper recently that a body of workmen carried a resolution condemning such things, and I consider they deserve credit for their good sense, and I hope they will carry stronger resolutions in the future, and thus show to their benighted brethren that they recognise the self-evident truth that my class, and my class only, has the right to resort to direct action.

It is God's will that society should consist of two classes, the Capitalist class—to which I have the honor to belong and the Working class. It is, therefore, quite plain that God intends that we shall rule over our servants, the workers, and any direct action that is necessary is our prerogative by Divine right. We must, therefore, put down by direct action any attempt on the part of our servants to rebel against our authority, and thus teach them that they must be content with their lot, as God has willed. We have the Law, the Military, and the Police behind us, by the Grace of God, and we are justified—and we only—in having them shot down by the thousand in order to preserve our authority, and to do this His holy will.

Direct action is a most blessed and holy undertaking when carried out zealously in our interest, but when a misguided section of the working class advocates it in their interests, it becomes a dastardly, cowardly, and unconstitutional device of Satan. I was pleased to notice that the "Bulletin," the true friend of the workers, recently stated that the working man had nothing to fear from the Capitalist legislation of the Labor Government, and, also, in another issue, the same paper, in a particularly able article, denounced the "International Socialist," a paper which should be shunned by every respectable and God-fearing working-man. It is great encouragement to me to find the "Bulletin," assisted by organizations of workmen, in divers places, counteracting the efforts of these International Socialists, and other direct actionists, to fan the flames of discontent amongst the ignorant and godless.

Some of these people say that direct action is not bomb-throwing and destruction of life and property, but a calm, sane, scientific method of warfare against us, and the greatest punishment they would inflict upon us would be to make us work. But any God-fearing man knows better than to believe them.

I would suggest that the Capitalists, the P.L.L., the "Bulletin," and the brethren in the Lord, and the highly respectable workmen, who passed the resolution aforesaid, should fall upon each other's necks in brotherly affection, and carry on the good work in the interests of my class, and thus keep the direct action method strictly within our own ranks, and defeat the International Socialists, and others of the synagogue of Satan.

### WHERE WEALTH GOES.

All the wealth the vast army of Labor produces above its subsistence, is taken by the machine-owning Capitalists, who also own the land and the mills, the factories, railroads and mines, the forests and fields, and all other means of production and transportation.

Hence, wealth and poverty, millionaires and beggars, castles and caves, luxury and squalor, painted parasites on the boulevard and painted poverty among the red lights.

Intellectual darkness is essential to industrial slavery.

Capitalist parties stand for slavery and Night.

The Socialist Party is the herald of Freedom and Light.

Capitalist parties cunningly contrive to divide the workers upon dead issues.

The Socialist Party is uniting them upon the living issue.

The unity of labor, economic and political, upon the Basis of the class struggle, is at this time the supreme need of the working class.

The prevailing lack of unity implies lack of class consciousness.

Death to Wage Slavery! —DEBS.

our way into the death-traps below to bring forth the wealth that is necessary to keep the parasites in luxury, and ourselves in submission and semi-starvation.

## Theory of Value.

### Marx's Theory the correct one.

"Socially" necessary labor explained and emphasised.

In the "International" of December 21, above the non-de-plume of "Anabruti," is put forward the proposition that by the application of the same amount of labor, time, per medium of the same machinery, only ten bushels of wheat are produced in Australia, whereas thirty-five bushels are produced in North America. Then it is asked, "Does not this conflict with the Marxian theory of value defined as the socially necessary labor contained in any commodity?"

My answer is, No.

Granting that the machinery used in both countries is similar; that both labor powers are of equal intensity, and thereby the resultant labor crystallised in the respective products is of equal quantity, then it is only to the fertility of the soil or climatic conditions can the difference in the yields be accounted for.

Marxists agree in admitting that insofar as Nature provides a sufficiency of any natural material, that gift is free, and does not add to the value of the commodity produced.

But by which yield are we to judge the value of wheat?

I would call our friends' attention to "socially" in the definition of value, which means that the value of any commodity does not depend upon the amount of labor actually contained in any individual commodity; but that value is a social relation, and depends upon the amount of labor that is socially necessary for the production of a similar commodity.

How much labor in the case under notice is socially necessary for the production of wheat? If, in North America they can produce wheat sufficient for the world's relative requirements (relative—for Capitalism imposes an artificial restriction on the profits' demand, and only takes into consideration those made effective by the guarantee of payment) then the amount of labor necessary for the production of wheat in the Northern Continent of the New World will set the standard of value for the world. If an additional quantity other than that already in existence were required, and America was capable of producing it, American methods are considered the typical ones, and consequently set the norm of value. In other words the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labor necessary for its reproduction.

Under these circumstances the value of Australian wheat in London would, although it contained three and a-half times as much labor as the American product, only be as valuable as American wheat in London, i.e. American value, plus such storage and transportation, as is necessary to convey it to London. This would mean that wheat produced in Australia would have an individual value above that of the social or intrinsic value; therefore Australian wheat could only be produced for sale at the expense of the surplus value therein contained.

On the other hand if, owing to failure to fully develop the American fertile soil, or owing to the "progress of population," the less fertile soil of Australia has to be utilized to meet the requirements of the world's market. In this case the Australian product would act as the standard of value. From this it will be seen that it is the wheat grown on the least productive soil necessarily in requisition, that will set the norm of value, as it is by this soil that wheat would have to be produced.

An analogous case to this is an increased product due to improved machinery. In the first case Nature lowers the value, and in the latter it is due to the ingenuity of man.

A labor saving (or labor displacing) machine has just been placed on the market which can turn out the products with half the labor hitherto required. What will be the value of the product? When the new mode of production becomes dominant—can supply the needs of society—the valuation is in accordance with the decreased amount of requisite labor, but prior to that in accordance with the old method.

From what I have already said, it will be seen that in cases drawn from the agricultural world, the tendency is for value to be increased, as a result of the necessitation of the utilization of less fertile soils, but as machinery seizes upon this industry, the tendency is more than counteracted, consequently, inasmuch as when it is easier to develop less fertile soil land than place machinery on the existing cultivated land, it is, as a rule, the least productive yield that acts as the standard; but in the case of machinery, which is an artificial contrivance, and therefore capable of indefinite multiplication and improvement, it is generally the most productive appliance that sets the standard of value.

The Marxian theory of value when thus understood, is seen to explain the proposition advanced by our friend.

J. H. CRUICKSHANK,



**"The Crime of Crimes."****"WORKER" AND "CLERKS" UNION.****Clerks want a living wage, but have been awarded the Boot by Labor Members.**

BY AFRICANUS.

"But the traitor robs a cause of its solidarity, without which it cannot exist. He seeks to break up its cohesion for his own aggrandisement."—"Worker," 9th, January, 1913.

"There is more than a suggestion of Gilbertian comedy about this. But it's no foot-light fooling, no laughing matter; it's a sober and very serious fact."—"Worker," 2nd January, 1913.

There must have been acute looks and sly sparkles in the eyes of the famous fabulists of Bathurst Street when the clattering stamps rang out the merry music of last week's leading article—"The Crime of Crimes."

This alarming screed, however, did not deal with the exciting exploits of Jack Sheppard or the admirable escapades of Mr. Charles Peace, of pious memory. It contained no reference to such treasured literary gems as the "Newgate Calendar" or the "Chronicles of Bow Street." It was purely and simply some unadulterated breakfast food for asses; a kind of matutinal meal to be mas-acted by long eared enthusiasts with hay-crad noddles, who, when the Party jesses are criticised, rage and roar and turn cataleptic on the spot. These well-meaning folk make a fetish of the brazen idol they have set up, and vow it is a crime against the high heavens to entertain doubts regarding the good faith of the journalistic jak-ists and parliamentary cels who prate of a minimum wage and the "virtue of Solidarity in anybody of men who are organised for common purposes." Now the Federated Clerks' Union is "organised for common purposes." Its sordid members want a living minimum wage, and have rendered yeman's service to Laborism at the Party's wooden altar, the ballot box. The Union Officials, in their endeavours to obtain preference for Unijerists, not absolute preference, but preference over things being equal, have made themselves a target for the bores of Federal and State Labor Ministers. They have again and again "respectfully" begged for consideration from those they have placed in power, like mendicants begging a handout at a kitchen door. And even their fairy godfather, Mr. A. C. Carmichael, has given them the order of the hoof for a reward. Mr. Carmichael is a former President of the Clerks' Union, and never fails to forage round the Association rooms for votes at election time, when his very smile is benediction and a blessing. One rumor has it that for the sake of economy, the Union Officials garb themselves in patched pants and armor-plated breeches when they interview a Labor Minister. They have been kicked so often that the rear of their anatomies is tough as an alligator's hide, and would turn a mauser bullet. But it is certainly refreshing to hear that some of these Labor supporters are now refusing to permit political cowboys and journalistic barn-door cocks to round them up with whip and spur, and then gallop them round the industrial arena. At a recent meeting of the Clerks, a dark catalogue of facts was loudly trumpeted abroad by Mr. Evans, the Secretary, amid the laughter and jeers of those assembled. The burden of Mr. Evans' little song was that the "Worker" employed a clerk, aged 27, at the munificent salary of two whole guineas a week. On the 12th December last, it appears that Mr. Evans held personal pow-wow with the Managing Director of the "Worker," within the sacred precincts of the Bathurst Street wigwam. He suggested that the Labor journal should practise some of the precepts which it preaches in such stentorian tones. Alas for these degenerate days. The "Worker" representative shielded himself behind the pitiful fact that the organised Clerks had not got a log. He resorted to tricks of which a decent bookmaker would be ashamed. He expatiated on the virtue contained in Monte Christo's motto of "Wait and Hope," regardless of the fact that his paper had on several occasions vehemently denounced from the whirling grindstone of its indignation the microscopic award of 48s. granted by a Liberal Government in Victoria to Melbourne Clerks. "Solidarity" could go hang for all he cared. It certainly was NOT the "most imperative of virtues" in any body of men who are organised for common purposes when it touched the deep-jawed safes and heaped-up money bags of Bathurst Street monopolists. And since that interview the "Worker" has been as silent on this point as Mump Hazard, who was hanged for saying nothing. The Clerks' Union may well ask if this is the same journal which beamed with such ineffable charity and divine tenderness on toiling mankind when publishing "Christmas, True and False" but three weeks ago. Yes, it is the self-same sheet. Its Labor precepts and godly injunctions enable it to be the good friend of working-men at election times and their keenest opponent when they want their wages raised to a living scale at the "Worker's" expense. Just at present a bevy of bright-eyed kestrels are distributing little

**The Australasian Socialist Party Versus The Labor Party.**

BY J. R. WILSON.

Many people imagine that the Australian Labor Party is a bona-fide working-class party, and that the A.S.P. is therefore unnecessary. Indeed some of those wise and superior persons, who claim to be thoroughly acquainted with the world's working-class movement, contend that the A.S.P. is not merely unnecessary, but an obstacle in the way of working-class progress.

The purpose of this hastily-written article, if it may be called such, is to show the difference to all truth-seekers (into whose hands this valuable little paper of our movement falls) between the parties referred to, and which both claim to represent the working class.

It is not, however, sufficient to say that because a party inscribes the word Labor upon its banner, that it really, first, last, and all the time, stands for the working-class, as some people would have us believe. As a matter of fact, Socialists have no hesitation in claiming that no political party in Australia has done so much for the master-class as the said Labor Party, to which many well-intentioned people, ignorant of their true economic position, are wont to pin their faith. As proof of this, reader, you are referred to the said Party's immigration policy and compulsory military training scheme. Two things alone which are sufficient to condemn the said party in the eyes of every thinking member of the working class.

But to return to the main issue, a party which claims to represent the working-class must be a party that takes its stand upon the class-struggle, and therefore stands for the overthrow of Capitalism. Further, since Capitalism is international, a true working-class party or movement must be equally international in character.

Now, as regards the class struggle, upon which the world's Socialist movement takes its stand, according to the responsible spokesmen of the so-called Labor Party, both in and out of office, there is none, since they talk of representing the interests of all classes in the community, and in order to do so, endorse, and enforce the principle of arbitration.

On the other hand, the A.S.P., like all other Socialist parties, takes its stand firmly upon the class struggle—that is, the conflict between workers and shirkers, due to the inherent nature of Capitalist society itself, and which, to put it in even simpler language, resolves itself into the robbery of the working-class by the master-class, who are the owners of the land, machinery, and agencies of transit, and who, in proportion as they succeed in securing a larger portion of the wealth created, leave less for the working-class, thus intensifying the class struggle, which Labor Party spokesmen deny. An intelligent and active part is, therefore, played by the A.S.P. as a party in the class-struggle, which we, as a party, recognise must be fought out to its logical conclusion, which will culminate in the overthrow of the whole edifice of Capitalism.

Further, Capitalism being international, the Socialist movement is international, therefore, the A.S.P. is linked up as a party with the rest of the world's Socialist movement, while the Labor Party stand for the cultivation of a national sentiment, and the fostering of racial prejudices by advocating a White Australian policy, at the same time firmly bolstering up Capitalism with a compulsory military training scheme, which places at the disposal of the enemies of the working-class the sons of the working-class to the end that they may be used to protect the ill-gotten gains of those who live by the exploitation, or legalised robbery, of the many.

But there is still another fundamental difference between the Labor Party and the A.S.P., inasmuch as the former seeks to encourage the wage-earners of the entire Commonwealth to rely on pure and simple political methods, while the latter recognises the necessity for organisation industrially, and urges the workers to organise in the places where they work, namely the factories, mines, and fields, so that when the work of organising and educating has been completed, the entire working-class shall be in a position to declare the agencies of production, and the means of transit theirs, and by doing so, establish a real republic where-in there shall be no masters and no slaves.

petitions imploring funds for the "Labor Daily." They look upon Union funds as a buzzard looks upon carrion, and flock round Trades Hall Secretaries like starved Scotch sparrows round the open windows of a corn loft. It is satisfactory to learn that the Clerks' Union intends to withhold a sum of £36 collected from its members for the "Worker" bosom. Indeed, it has been suggested that instead of disbursing these golden shekels as originally intended, a letter should be written to the Labor journal intimating that it is a wart on the nose of Democracy. And it is highly probable that a free gift in the shape of a tin of zambuk will accompany the missive.

**The Socialist Postbag.****LITHGOW UNIONISTS AND HATTON'S RELEASE.**

(By M. Scully.)

I have been away from home a good deal, working on the Southern Line. I am like a fugitive fleeing from justice, as I have had to pay the usual price of victimisation over the Lithgow Strike. I should not complain, of course. I ought to be used to that kind of thing by this time. The unionists of Lithgow are not very conspicuous for their courage in the industrial struggles of the times, therefore, I am not so unreasonable as to expect them to put up an argument for me. This is no new discovery, as I have been aware of the fact since the Newcastle Coal Strike of 1909. It's no trouble to them that I am an outcast, though 'tis well known how I fought their battle. Since I regained my freedom through the strenuous fight put up by the Socialists, the Coalminers' Union do not even remember that there was such a person as B. Scully in existence, although I was their president at the time. I must congratulate the Socialists for their fight for W. G. Hatton, but I regret to say that Lithgow release committee have done so little. They did not even provide him with a Christmas dinner, as provided or allowed by the department governing prisons. I will give the facts and leave comment to others.

Secretary J. Dixon was asked if he was going to provide a dinner for Hatton, and he replied in the affirmative. Still it was not forthcoming, and at the last moment a dinner was provided by Mrs. Kaiser, of the Empire Hotel, Bathurst. I must say here that we all have much to thank Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser, for, as they showed every possible kindness, as well as financial assistance to the strikers during the trial, and have shown a more than passing interest in Hatton's case, as well as my own and others.

I note by the last issue of the "International," that the Newcastle miners are going to give assistance of a financial kind to help Mr. D. Watson to climb into the Senate. That reminds me of the last time I had the pleasure of meeting that gentleman. It was at Lithgow Eight Hour Day, 1911. We spoke from the same pavilion, and before speaking, Mr. D. Watson and I were talking privately, when he said, inter alia, "Don't be surprised at some of the things I will say to day. I may say things that I don't believe in, but, you know, Scully, I have a nomination for the Senate. Sounds like a joke, don't it?"

"The Silent Socialist (Taabunga Village)" writes—

"Dear Comrade. You will find enclosed a P.N. for 7/6 to help you to bombard the enemy of the workers."

I have never come across a paper like the "International Socialist." It is to the point and as long as it sticks to that, it is bound to go forward.

In "The Passing Show (30/11/12)" you say, "The majority of workers scorned Socialism." Quite true. I have found the same here, and when a man tells them that that Labor members are only a lot of traitors to the workers, who are after the boodle, they generally try to prove that their members are just the thing, and doing their best for the workers.

Can you tell me of any greater traitors to the workers than the Federal Labor members, who voted for the Conscription Act. I cannot find any. Men who pretend to be the friends of the workers, who go and give the Capitalist the only thing on this earth that can keep the workers down, are nothing but the worst of traitors.

I can assure you I am going to make good use of the correspondence of the Freedom League and Prime Minister Fisher, and your comments on the Sydney "Worker" and Mr. Boote.

**A.S.P. News & Notes.****National Executive.**

The General Secretary wishes to hear from Comrades who will help to arrange propaganda meetings in centres outside of Sydney. If any Comrade can arrange meetings, the General Secretary will arrange to send speakers.

Address all communications to

H. L. DENFORD,  
8 Stephen's Buildings, Windmill St.  
Millers Point, Sydney

Branches are hereby notified that Business for this year's Conference must be in the hands of the Acting General Secretary not later than the last day of February.

Branches are asked to make themselves financially to entitle them to be represented at Conference.

**Westralia.**

Herewith our last week's report, "Some thing attempted, something done," has not earned a repose, because we recognise that our motto must be "Upward and Onward." On Sunday last we held two record meetings, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. Afternoon speakers: Comrades Miller, Rutherford, O'Shannessy, and Hungerford. They held a crowd of three hun-

dred in rapt attention for two hours and a half, notwithstanding the counter attraction of the Socialist-cum Labor push, who drivelled, chortled, and beseeched some fifty or sixty yards away. Literature sales, eighteen shillings (18s.). Collections, one guinea. At the evening meeting, after able addresses by Comrades Miller, Rutherford, and O'Shannessy, a large crowd, as numerically strong as that in the afternoon, enthusiastically carried the following resolution: "That this meeting of Perth citizens and International Socialists view with indignation the continued incarceration of W. G. Hatton by the Capitalist-Labor Government of New South Wales, on a trumped up charge, and, further, in view of the fact that he has already served twelve months of his unwarranted sentence, we demand his immediate release."

"The Crimes of Conscription" sold like hot cakes. Sales, eleven shillings (11s.); collections, seven shillings one penny; total literature sales for Sunday, £1 9s., collections, £1 8s. This constitutes a record for puerile Perth, although the Socialist Laborites had a star artiste in the person of Foley, member for Leonora. Yours for the Revolution,

E. R. HUNGERFORD.

**Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.**

SATURDAY.

Rozelle—M. Moore, Griffin Talbot, Lechardt—Young Rebe Mandeno, Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn, Bathurst St., Glicher, Whitmore Shale.

SUNDAY.

Afternoon: Domain, Whitmore, Chair, Mrs. Lynch, Jones, Glicher, Rebe, Mandeno, Evening: Market St., Mandeno, Glicher, Roche, Park St., Condon, Whitmore, Jones, Shale, Bathurst—C. Moore, Talbot, Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.

**Press and Maintenance Fund.**

Already acknowledged, £18 15s. 3d. Collected at Club Social 6s. 6d., Dr. Thompson, Vic. 3s. Total £29 1s. 9d.

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O. BLANC, Secretary.

**Barrier Branch,****Australasian Socialist Party.**

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held at the Party rooms every Sunday evening. General meeting every alternate Sunday at 10 a.m. Speakers' Class every Sunday alternatively at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Outdoor propaganda meetings every Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., and every Sunday at 7 p.m., at the corner of Sulphide and Argent streets. Visitors to Broken Hill will be welcomed at any time. The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST and other literature obtainable from the Literature Secretary.

**Sydney Branch,****Australasian Socialist Party.**

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen's Hall every alternate Thursday, at 7.15 p.m.

Propaganda meetings held every Saturday evening at corner of Bathurst and George Streets, Sunday afternoon, Domain, Sunday evening, Market and Park Streets at 7.30 p.m.

GEO. WHITMORE, Secretary.

115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

**Perth Branch.****Australasian Socialist Party,**

Literary Institute, Hay Street.

Lectures are held at the Institute every Sunday evening at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m. Sunday afternoon at Esplanade at 3 p.m. Large quantities of Socialist Literature for sale at all meetings.—THOS. GIBSON, Sec. and Librarian, Stirling St., Perth.

**Melbourne Branch****Australasian Socialist Party,**

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at South St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

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BY H. E. HOLLAND.

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